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TCS-9288-65
4 August 1965

Declass Review by NIMA/DOD

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MEMORANDUM FOR: Chairman, Deployment Working Group, GMAIC

SUBJECT: Analysis of Type III D ICBM Complexes

REFERENCE: GMAIC Requirement 6-6
(NPIC Project 11029-6)

1. This memorandum is in response to your requirement which requests detailed analysis of Type III D ICBM launch complexes including launch sites, control and guidance facilities, and complex support facilities.

2. Type III D ICBM - Construction Procedures

25X1D

25X1D

The first of the type III D launch sites identified can be negated in [redacted] and first evidence of them was in [redacted]. At that time most of these sites were discovered in the early stages of construction but several were developed to the point where the silo was visible. These early sites were probably begun during [redacted]. At the present time [redacted]

25X1D

25X1D

several of these early sites appear to be complete except for the installation of the hard silo door and many of these "almost" complete have shown no outward change since early [redacted] as a starting date it is evident that those advanced sites reached their present stage in about 11-14 months. An important criteria for determining a completed site is the existence of a hard silo door over the silo but no silo doors have been identified as of [redacted]

25X1D

The construction of a Type III D launch silo begins with an irregular shallow excavation. A coring is made in bottom of the excavation. The silo is constructed in the coring. The period from the initial scarring/grading until the time that the silo is visible is about two months. The construction time for the silo itself ranges from three to six months. During this period a small, low building with an extension at one end appears in the vicinity of the silo. Grading has also begun for the level access, and the network of cable trenches between the support/control facility and the launch sites is under construction. By the time the silo has reached grade level the level access has been completed except for the areas around the silo. This area remains open around the silo from two to six months but in most cases backfilling occurs in less than four months after the silo is complete. Sometime during the period of backfilling an environmental cover of some sort is placed over the silo aperture. After the backfilling is complete the level access may be paved about 100 feet on either side of the silo. The period when backfilling is complete until the final signature, except for the hard silo door, ranges from one to three months.

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This construction timing is a composite using all III D complexes. Time ranges vary between the different complexes.

3. Dimensions of Site Components

Inside diameter of silo	25X1D	15 feet
Outside diameter of silo		
Paved area around silo		215 x 30 feet
Small building with extension	25X1D	
Environmental cover		
Width of level access		range 40-50 feet
<u>Control/Support</u>		
Barracks at support		140x45 ft 110x30 ft
Arched roof building	25X1D	120 x 40 feet
Length of L-leg		
Control/equipment building		50x25 ft 45x30 ft

The above dimensions are the average of all available dimensions and are approximate.

4. Type III D Control Facilities

The III D interferometer is nearly identical with that of the III C with the exception of the positioning and construction of the primary control and equipment buildings near the vertex of the interferometer legs.

The III D has two primary control/equipment buildings which appear to be connected by an underground passageway. These buildings will probably be earth covered when completed. There will probably be hardened antenna positions at the ends of the interferometer legs. This is based on comparison of configuration of other hardened antenna positions.

The interferometer leg orientations of the three presently identified are as follows

Olovyannaya D 7		
Olovyannaya E 1		
Tatishchevo A 1		
		25X1D

No interferometer construction has yet been identified at other candidates for support/control sites.

5. Type III D Deployment Pattern

The Type III D are deployed in groups of ten. There is a central site with associated control/support facility. Cable scars from this control site connect with the other nine sites. There are indications that there may be a secondary control site for there is a concentration of cable ditches at another of the sites. Both are centrally located within the launch group.

The group of ten theory is substantiated by launch groups D and E at Olovyannaya, A at Tatishchevo, G at Drovyanaya. These groups all have a support/control facility and a network of cable ditches. The remaining groups are not as complete or the network of cable ditches is not well defined at this time.

6. Type III D - Road Patterns

Tatishchevo is the only complex where the road network to the silos has been improved to any degree. There is a good, improved road which runs up through launch group A. The site access roads branch off this road.

None of the other III D complexes have improved roads leading to the sites.

7. Rail-to-Road Transfer Point

A significant buildup of rail-to-road transfer facilities has taken place at all of the single silo transfer points.

- very large rectangular buildings
- large semi-buried tanks
- arched roof building(s)
- large claristery building
- large rail thru building(s)
- additional rail spurs

All of the III D transfer points are somewhat similar except Perm. The buildup here is not as extensive as at the other complexes, but some of the above components are present.

8. Complex Support Facilities

The deployment of the III D sites has resulted in a significant buildup at the complex support facilities. The majority of the new buildings are barracks-type and a few are warehouse/storage-type and have been added since

25X1D

At Drovyanaya about 125 buildings have been built in and around the complex support facility and the area to the north. Approximately 40 buildings have been added at Perma and about 35 have been built at Olovyannaya. Approximately 30-35 buildings were added to the housing areas which are located around the village of Pamyati-Bortsov in the midst of Gladkaya launch group F. The support facilities at Tatishchevo are still under construction at the terminus of the rail spur.

All the complex support facilities are functionally similar and the basic components such as the rail head/storage areas show similarities. The main difference is size and layout of the facilities. Components such as batch plants, warehouses, barracks, open storage, vehicle/equipment pools and administration areas are indigenous to all of the facilities but component sizes vary among various complexes.

9. Site Orientations

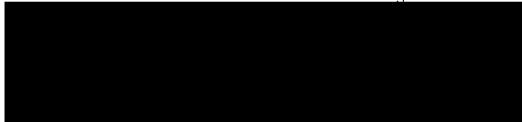
25X1D

Perma

No orientation available at this time.

7. No evidence of camouflage or deception.

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Colonel, USA
Assistant for Photographic Analysis, NPIC

Enclosures:

2 vu-graphs (with copies 1-8 only) (under separate cover)

25X1A

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